

Advance

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MO

**ENTHUSIASTIC
COLONIAL
YOUTH DAY
RALLY**

PORTRAIT OF AN UNPOPULAR POLICEMAN



Hands poised near gun this police sergeant tried to stop a meeting at Overport last week. Dr. Dadoo, folded his arms, was unimpressed. The meeting went on.

UNION-WIDE SUPPORT FOR RAY ALEXANDER

SUPPORT for Ray Alexander, People's candidate for the Cape Western by-election is no means limited to the constituency only. Interviewed by Advance last week, people's leaders in Johannesburg and Durban expressed deep admiration and enthusiastic support for her.

The election of Ray Alexander to Parliament will be regarded as great a victory for democrats all over the Union as for the voters in the Cape Western Circle.

Here are some of the messages:

● A.N.C. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

Mr. M. B. Yengwa, Natal provincial secretary of the African National Congress: "When Ray Alexander visited Durban recently she won the confidence of the African people here. We all know that the African voters of the Cape Western constituency will give Ray Alexander their undivided support.

"We know that only her policy will lead South Africa to a true democracy and to freedom for all."

● DR. YUSUF DADOO

"The African voters in the Cape Western Circle have a wonderful opportunity to give a strong blow against apartheid tyranny and for freedom by standing solidly behind and voting for Ray Alexander in the forthcoming bye-election," writes Dr. Y. M. Dadoo.

"As citizens we shall not be satisfied with anything less than full and

equal franchise rights, to stand for and be elected to all the Councils of State. But at the same time we are determined that the Minister of Justice shall not interfere with the right of the African voters, however meagre and unsatisfactory these may be, to choose the representative of their own liking.

"The Government must be made to understand that they cannot play ducks and drakes with the rights and legitimate demands of the Non White people.

"Every single voter must vote for Afrika—for Alexander—as a matter of duty to the great cause of freedom and democracy."

● J. B. MARKS

"The Nationalist Government has flouted the rights and aspirations of the Cape African voters by legislating Sam Kahn and Brian Bunting, democratically elected representatives of the people, out of Parliament," writes Mr. J. B. Marks.

"Hence the best and most effective form of protest against the Government is for the people to return Ray Alexander by giving her an overwhelming majority."

(Continued on page 4)

United Front To Beat Schoeman

JOHANNESBURG.

A UNITY COMMITTEE which will ensure that it is possible for every trade union in the country to be represented at a conference "so that Parliament will not have any doubt regarding the attitude of the movement", was set up in Johannesburg last week.

Chairman of the unity committee is Mr. B. J. Caddy, former chairman of the Mechanic's Union joint executive and of the Mining Union's joint committee. Other members include Messrs. T. C. Rutherford (Typos), C. Rehm (Motor Industry), C. H. Crompton (Iron Moulders), W. Coull (Engineers), R. Bennet (Bakeries), and T. Murray (Boilermakers).

"The workers will be faced with a very serious threat to their standard of living," if the I.C. Bill comes into force, says the statement issued after the Johannesburg meeting.

LETTER OF SURRENDER

Meanwhile, Advance Trade Union correspondent Ray Alexander has disclosed in a news scoop (see page 7) that leading members of the S.A. Federation of Trade Unions have written a letter to Schoeman capitulating to the fascist amendment.

"If the member unions of the Federation do not repudiate the views set out in the letter they too are betraying their people and their class," she says.

OPPOSE NAT. TYRANNY!

— SISULU

JOHANNESBURG.

"WE pledge and swear that no matter how bitter the struggle is, no matter what laws are passed, no matter what force is used against us, we will refuse to surrender, will determinedly oppose tyranny and fascism in our motherland," Walter Sisulu, Secretary-General of the African National Congress told a cheering, enthusiastic Colonial Youth Day mass rally at Alexandra Township, which welcomed him back from his overseas tour. He was greeted with repeated cries of "Mayibuye Afrika!"

"My visit to Europe and Asia was the result of an invitation from the World Federation of Democratic Youth to be their guest at the World Youth Festival in Bucharest. I can find no words to express my gratitude to them," said Sisulu.

Dealing with world and African events, he denounced the threatened action against the people of Guatemala by the U.S.A., and drew a parallel with events in British Guiana. He expressed solidarity with the suffering people of Kenya. "We, the people of South Africa, will oppose the sending of South African troops to massacre innocent and defenceless people of Kenya."

VISIT TO PEOPLES' DEMOCRACIES

After reporting briefly on his visit abroad ("I was convinced that the peoples' democracies and the Soviet Union and China stood firmly for peace and friendship with all democracy-loving people. I found them anti-imperialist and anti-oppression.") Mr. Sisulu went on to deal with the "shockingly bad" situation in South Africa.

"The amendment to the Native Urban Areas Act will break the lives of many of our fellow-Africans, especially those who come from beyond the border of the Union. People who now have families will be separated from their children and be deported or forced on to European farms. Our boys, under the Youth Camp scheme, will be sold to the farmers under the new law. This Bill should have been called the Forced Labour Bill.

"Many Africans will be removed from their homes in places such as the Western Areas and other places, to the bare veld.

VICIOUS AND RUTHLESS

"The amendment to the Suppression of Communism and Riotous Assemblies Acts will make these laws even more vicious and ruthless. These are not the only laws which are being piloted through Parliament by Fascist leaders of the Nationalist Party. What shall be our answer to these things?

"Our answer shall be to pledge and swear that, no matter how bitter the struggle is, no matter what laws are passed, no matter what force is used against us, we shall refuse to surrender, and determinedly oppose tyranny and fascism in our motherland.

"Can there be any greater honour than to sacrifice all in defence of our motherland, so that our people shall live a happy life? It is our sacred duty to do what we can now to

mobilise all and to unite in the face of the danger that faces us."

SOLIDARITY PLEDGED

The rally pledged its solidarity with colonial people in their struggle for freedom, condemned the aggressive wars in Viet-Nam, Malaya and Kenya and protested against the "brutal, unjust sentence imposed on Jomo Kenyatta, beloved and undisputed leader of the Kenya people."

It condemned the arbitrary dismissal of the Jagan government, the imposition of Central African Federation, the deportation of the Kabaka of Uganda, the French repression in Morocco, the continued exile of Seretse and the aggressive designs of the Malan government on the protectorates.

The rally concluded with spirited singing of songs of liberation.

STEN GUNS AT DURBAN RALLY

Police armed with rifles and sten-guns stopped the Durban rally in honour of Colonial Youth Day at Red Square. The meeting was transferred to the Gandhi Hall.

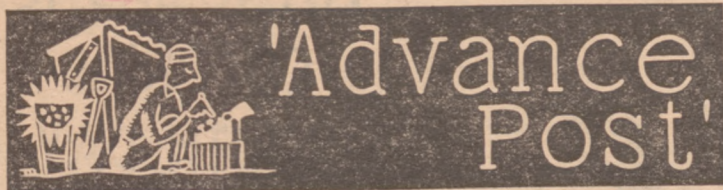
Guilty of Going on Strike!

WOLSELEY.

Unless punishment was given this offence might be repeated, said the magistrate, Mr. H. P. van Rhyn, sentencing 59 African workers at the Wolseley Fruit Canning Company for taking part in a strike, which is illegal under a war measure. Each of the workers was fined £10 or three weeks, £7 10s. or two weeks being suspended for three years.

Mr. G. Friedman, who appeared for the defence, pleaded mitigation for the accused on the grounds that the workers had struck because of many grievances, and following the strike they had been turned out of their homes.

The president of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr. F. E. Marquard, and 19 African workers were arrested last week. Mr. Marquard was charged under the Urban Areas Act for transporting Africans into a proclaimed area. He was released on £25 bail, and will appear in court on 5th March.



Address letters to Advance Post, 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town. Some of the letters below have been shortened or extracts only printed.

TRADE UNIONS IN TRAVAIL

From Peter Cooke, Main Road, Mowbray, Cape.

I read with interest Ray Alexander's criticism of Alex Hepple's booklet, "Trade Unions in Travail." I cannot say that Ray Alexander has really 'hit the nail on the head' this time. She praises the way in which the author has put together the damning evidence against Nat. infiltration in the Trade Unions, but then has two main criticisms, viz: (a) deeper analysis of the working class, Afrikaans workers, etc., should have been made, and (b) the book practically ignores Non-European Trade Unions.

The first criticism is partially valid, but isn't Miss Alexander demanding more of this book than it itself sets as its task? The book is sub-titled "The story of the Broederbond-Nationalist Plan to Control S.A. Trade Unions." It does not pretend to be a comprehensive analysis of the structure, history, development, etc. of the Trade Unions. As Miss Alexander says, "we still need (such) an account."

The second criticism is largely unbased in fact. Mr. Hepple is dealing with trade unions, i.e., organised workers. How many Non-Europeans are organised—dangerously few. Mr. Hepple goes into some detail of all the laws which affect African workers, organised and unorganised, showing how trade unionism is practically stifled for Non-Europeans. And as he says, the inroads of the Nats. on certain unions, the Suppression of Communism Act, etc., affects all workers, whatever their race.

The real main theme of the booklet comes out in the Concluding chapter when the author states:

"Despite discouragement and repression laws Non-European trade unions will rise and become powerful. That is the lesson of history... Trade unions cannot be looked upon simply as organisations to defend their members against capitalist exploitation. In South Africa they must be seen as part of the movement to educate and advance all the people to a better life... Racial fears may make many white trade union leaders afraid to support that view. Yet it is the true answer to the future of democracy in South Africa... Working-class unity is needed now. Workers should no longer allow themselves to be duped by cunning appeals to racial prejudices and cries of 'Communism'... If they fail to do that

BANISH THAT PAIN!

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they will surrender themselves to slavery."

This is the message which the book attempts to get across to every worker. It is this which Miss Alexander should have stressed in her review.

(Mr. Cooke has misunderstood Ray Alexander's criticisms. She did not demand a detailed analysis of the position of Afrikaans workers, but said that the book failed to go into one of the key questions related directly to the story of the Nat. plan to control unions. WHY WERE THE NATS. SO SUCCESSFUL AMONG AFRIKAANS-SPEAKING WORKERS? The Nats. are not the only ones to blame. The trade union leaders (among them those in Mr. Hepple's party) who failed to give their unions the POLITICAL lead necessary for an understanding of the class struggle, played into the hands of the Broederbond and were a very important part of "the story of the Broederbond-Nationalist plan."

And speaking of Non-European unions she criticised Hepple for not taking into account "the most important issue of all—the relationship between the different racial groups."

The Nats. only succeeded because, there again, by shirking the cardinal importance of fighting all out against the laws which divide the workers of our country into hostile national groups (and instead abetting the colour bar, as the Labour Party did) the bulk of trade union leaders played according to the Nat. rules.

These are precisely the main reasons why to-day the Trade Unions are in Travail.

The sections you quote in conclusion are correct, but the booklet lost force in that the author shirked to go into THE REASONS for the correct conclusions.—Editor.

COME ON, CAPE!

From Bob Hepple, Goldreich Street, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.

The youth of the Transvaal—Black and White—have already advanced considerably on the path of mutual understanding by holding an inter-racial youth festival last September, which is to be repeated on a bigger and better scale this Easter. The youth of Natal are also holding a similar festival at the same time. But what has happened in Cape Town, Worcester, East London, Port Elizabeth and some other centres?

At the last Transvaal festival young Africans, Indians, Coloureds and Europeans danced each other's dances, sang each other's songs, and played games in the same teams. Arm-in-arm they all saw the practicability of racial harmony. The festival was a living refutation of all assertions that different races can't live together in peace.

But the value of the festival did not end there. Besides contributing to racial harmony, it brought to light the true South African people's culture—the culture of all races, belonging to all of us, and alive and growing because it has its roots and life blood in the people themselves. This is a culture better than the streams of American gangster comics and films to which we are treated today. The youth festivals help to preserve and foster the folk art and dancing, the people's songs and music for all South Africans.

Moreover, the festival preparations in the various centres provide an excellent basis for further organisation amongst the youth.

Help Us Improve Advance

The winning letter this week—and letter of the month—is written by R. Perceval, Box 9387, Johannesburg:

As I have been unemployed and haven't earned a cent since the end of November, it's just pure luck that I'm able to send my sub! Anyway, I expect to be getting under way again shortly.

Because I want to keep the copy on the other side of "Help Us to Improve Advance," I'll list my preferences here.

1. South African news items.
2. International news items.
3. The Editorial.
4. Commentator's International Summary — very good.
5. Clarion Call.
6. On Parade.

I believe that the space taken up by the cartoon could be better used by "copy."

This applies equally to "The Man in the Street" and to the crossword puzzle.

This trio may be all right for papers carrying pages and pages of revenue-producing advertisements. A cartoon may be glanced at for one second and forgotten the next, and I feel that the space saved could be more usefully employed by items of news or commentary.

Although "The Bend in the Road," "Trade Union Column" and "Sports Parade" have no interest for me, I quite realise that these appeal to other readers.

Quite a bit of valuable space could be saved and otherwise used by using smaller type for the headings and by closing them up a bit more without cramping the layout too much.

I am inclined to think that informative paragraphs, such as household hints, tips for feeding, training and treating domestic animals (dogs, cats, horses), and perhaps a few "Do You Know" quiz questions, might help to increase reader interest. Were you to run essays on subjects set by you, offering prizes for them, that might help, too — donated prizes where possible!

Congratulations, and our 10s. prize is in the post. Readers are invited to send us their letters on how to improve Advance. A half-crown goes to the best letter published each week and 10s. to the letter of the month.

From festival committees it is not a very long jump to large-scale youth movements standing side-by-side with the older generation to defeat racialism and hatred in the country.

What about Cape Town and the other centres in the Cape and elsewhere doing something about establishing festival preparatory committees and getting their festivals under way? They will find it a most rewarding job.

By the way, what has happened to the Cape Town Peace Council?

(By the way, what has happened to it?—Editor.)

BACK CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE!

From F. H. Mbi, organiser, A.N.C., Alice, Cape.

We Africans are fast assimilating European culture and standards, and we are showing increasingly that we can no longer

Editorial

HELPING THE POLICE

TWO of the strongest weapons in the Government arsenal have been turned against the people in the past few weeks—the official police force and their unofficial helpers.

The official police followed up their raids on legal meetings a fortnight ago by pitching up, Sten guns and all, at the Colonial Youth Day rally held in Durban.

The unofficial Government supporters have not been quite as efficient at breaking up meetings, although they have been equally active. At Dundee they are reported to have tried to break up a meeting at which people's leaders Dr. Dadoo and J. B. Marks spoke, chanting a "slogan" of "Let the people be ready to telegraph Dr. Malan."

And at Langa members of the Unity Movement and the All African Convention were on hand to try to do the work of the police by breaking up a meeting called in support of Ray Alexander. But Malan has not trusted these allies with Sten guns! So the meeting was able to shut them up in a quick and lively fashion.

WE MUST WATCH THEM

As the struggle becomes sharper we must keep our eyes on these stooges more sharply than ever. In every campaign they wriggle out of their holes to sabotage the people's action. Always they oppose action. Their only danger lies in their glib tongues. They pretend to be left-wingers, militants, lovers of unity, in order to confuse the people.

To-day they are in disgrace. But we must watch them. We must put our finger on them and notice where they crawl to. For everywhere we see them we must know they are doing something in the interests of the Government and against those of the people. We must remember who they are so that next time they come out we will not be confused by their "policies" for even one moment.

If the people are wide awake they will have as little difficulty in recognising the unofficial allies of Malan as they have in recognising the uniformed men with the pick-up vans and Sten guns and clubs. The unofficial police helpers can be recognised by the fact that, while they pretend to hate Malan, their policy is aimed at having exactly the same results as the batons of the police. When you see people opposing the struggle when the liberatory organisations call for struggle, these people are helping the police. When you see people breaking up the same sort of meetings the police would like to break up, these people are helping the police.

These Unity Movement disrupters must be made to understand that the people judge them by their actions, not their words.

live on the basis of olden times. Culture contact is so general that there seems to be no possibility of a retrogression into separate modes of life for Africans and Europeans.

The White population which possesses political power has chosen this Nationalist Government which tries to take away from Africans one by one their few rights.

The protagonists of apartheid at the highest level assert that the only way to secure permanent recognition is to adopt apartheid. In the House of Assembly the Minister for Native Affairs, Dr. Verwoerd, showed the meaning of the apartheid policy. He quoted figures of Africans sent out to the farms and gaols. Mr. W. H. Hoal, former Director of Prisons in the Union, said there was a daily average of 30,000 people in the gaols.

Each year the White man's Parliament creates about 100 new crimes, and South African gaols cost the people £2,500,000 a year. We Africans resent the requirement that each man and woman should carry passes, because this system causes great annoyance and frustration to the African people.

All White people should accept the policy of the A.N.C., the Indian Congress and the Congress of Democrats and back the Congress of the People.

White people must try to co-

operate with all ranks of democrats. Co-operation means that we are in South Africa to build, with the help of God, a country in which both the Black and White will develop industry, agriculture and commerce together in the common interest.

VERSE TO RAY

From Isaiah Mgame, Bay View Hotel, Hermanus.

All the time we have been watching Ray Alexander's good footsteps. Some of us have been with her at many workers' meetings. Those who know her—even if they have not seen her or heard her speak—wish her success.

I say to her: Do not be afraid. You need not be afraid. Who does not want to be out of slavery?

There are men here employed in the Bay View Hotel, the Marine, the Esplanade, the Royal—all over Hermanus. All these men say—vote for Miss Alexander.

(Translated from Xosa.)

We congratulate her for beauty—it is her deeds which are beautiful;

We congratulate her for beauty—it is the head of cattle we receive with her which pleases us;

We congratulate her for beauty—it is her humanity which is beautiful.

COPPERBELT ANTI-COLOUR BAR CAMPAIGN

Successful Boycott

From Our Northern Rhodesian Correspondent

NDOLA.

THE anti-colour-bar campaign which began in Lusaka in January has now shifted to the Copperbelt. In Ndola, a city once part of the Copperbelt, the campaign has met with excellent results.

After days of picketing the local butcheries which practise "apartheid," one has been forced to agree to the Africans' demands.

HOLE IN WALL

Members of the N.R.A.N.C. spent a week-end closing the hole in the wall—formerly the Africans' counter—and in making alterations to the main entrance so as to enable the butchery to cope with all its customers.

In Luanshya talks were held with the managers of its two butcheries, and one agreed to meet the Africans' demands.

The campaign against the second was intensified, and the response has been so good that members of the N.R. Police were sent into the locations urging the Africans not to listen to picketers and to buy their meat as before.

Seven African constables must have reported failure to their officer-in-charge.

At present only butcheries are being picketed, but bakeries, chemists and businesses will shortly receive the same treatment.

All are confident that the colour discrimination will be done away with.

Dollars Don't Buy Victory

LONDON.

America is spending huge and increasing sums to keep the war going in Indo-China, but is finding it a bad risk, according to the big business magazine, U.S. News and World Report. "The direct military aid, promised or delivered, comes to about one billion dollars," it says. "In addition, the U.S. has promised the French about 800 million dollars for 1954, much of it for training and equipping Native armies." The paper says brazenly: "Americans are, in fact, underwriting the anti-Communist war in Indo-China, leaving the French and their Native armies to furnish the manpower." But the paper notes in conclusion that the war, "in which the U.S. has a direct interest, isn't going so well."

MALAYAN ARMY STRONGER THAN EVER

LONDON.

THE British military authorities in Malaya are carrying out a wide-scale policy of bombing, burning and destroying every cultivated area not under their direct control. All such areas are, according to the British military command, "presumed to be of use to the enemy."

This is part of their strategy of starving the liberation movement—a strategy which has so far met with total failure. Hundreds of thousands of aborigines live scattered in the jungle and have always fed themselves by cultivating cleared patches. It is these patches that the R.A.F. is bombing.

AIR TERROR

Explaining away the charge that they are destroying the food supply of innocent people, the military command, quoted by the Singapore paper, Straits Budget, stated: "It is not, of course, the policy of the Government to attack the holdings of the indigenous people unless there is proof that they are for the use of the enemy."

But it is not explained how the pilots sent over to bomb every gap in the jungle can satisfy themselves or obtain "proof" that the people below are "guilty."

After a recent four-day tour of the State of Johore the British High Commissioner, Sir Gerald Templer, announced the savage policy of "food control" over the whole State.

This involves reducing the whole State, men, women and children, to a condition of semi-starvation. In a single Johore town the Government ordered the closing of six out of seven rice shops and 21 out of 23 provision stores. The food control was also accompanied by a curfew on the whole State.

But neither military nor civilian measures have achieved any success. Dr. V. Purcell, a colonial official re-

cently returned from Malaya to take up a lectureship in Oxford, writes in the journal New Commonwealth:

GUERRILLA STRENGTH

"Considering the Communists' armed forces alone, it has been officially admitted that their numbers are greater now than in 1948 and that they are still getting all the recruits they need.

"The so-called 'White areas' (cleared of guerrilla activities) amount to a minute fraction of Malaya, and how 'White' they are is also a matter of opinion," says Dr. Purcell.

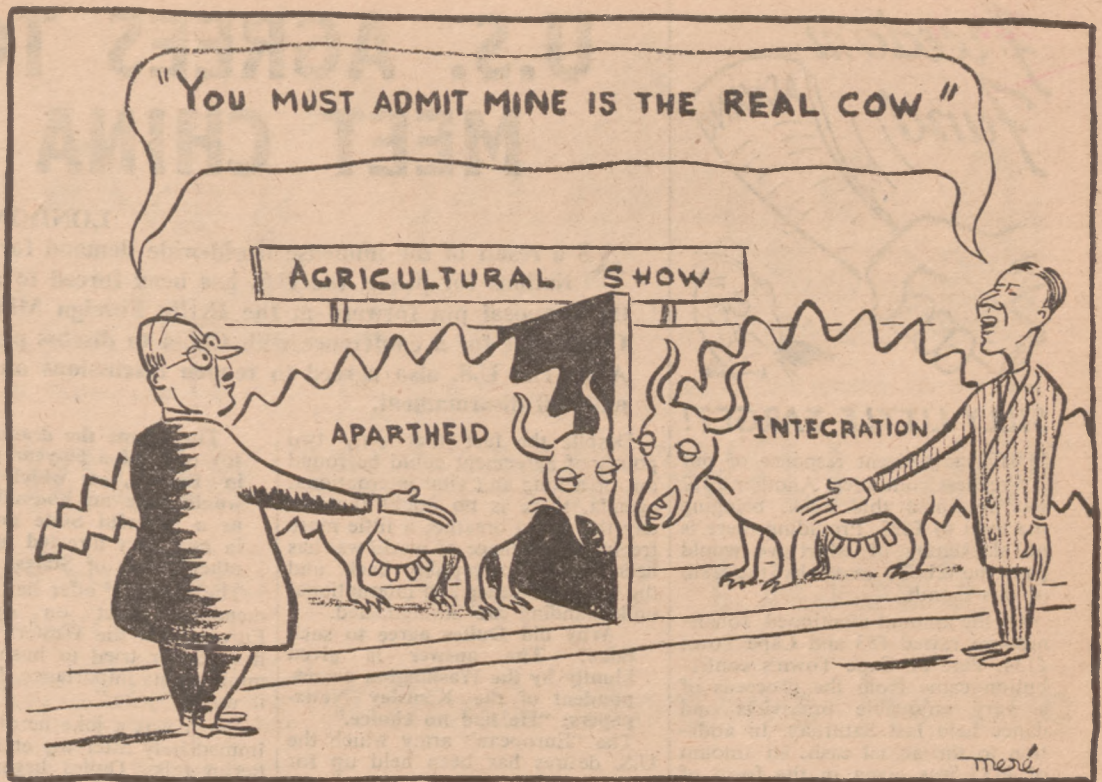
Textile Workers' Agreement

CAPE TOWN.

Agreement was reached last week on the conciliation board for the jute manufacturing industry in the Cape between the Textile Workers' Industrial Union and the management. Increases up to 7s. in wages for some grades have been obtained. Additional improvements include sick pay, protective clothing and increased leave.

An application has also been made for the calling of a conference to reach a national agreement for the industry.

The union has also reached an agreement with the manufacturers of blankets, canvas and allied products for a period of 18 months and covering 4,000 workers.



South Africa's rulers are always looking for nice words to describe their brand of repression. The Nats call theirs "apartheid." The U.P. has found a very pretty word for theirs — "integration." Both are monstrous.

ANOTHER KOREA IN VIET-NAM?

British May Be Dragged into "Dirty War"

PARIS.

AMERICAN military leaders, headed by the President, are going through one of the most anxious periods of decision since MacArthur and Truman pushed them into the disastrous Korean war.

The point to be decided is whether the U.S. is to enter the Indo-China war on a big scale. The morale of the French forces is the greatly extended battle-fields has fallen to the lowest point yet, and this coincides with a wave of feeling in France itself in favour of ending the seven-years "dirty war."

Unless they do something rapidly the Americans realise that the French may decide to give up the struggle on the present terms and seek a negotiated peace with the Vietnam People's Government. Last week's surprise visit of French War Minister Rene Plevin to Indo-China may well have been a blackmail move to frighten the U.S. into thinking that he was there to make secret peace negotiations.

The French paper Liberation stated openly last week: "French public opinion is now unanimous. It wants the war in Indo-China to end. After seven years of fighting enough blood has been shed, enough ruins, enough misery, enough mourning have been accumulated, enough hundreds of thousands of millions of francs have been wasted. The French economy is dragging a cannonball at its feet which is becoming heavier and heavier. We must negotiate."

U.S. PRESSURE

The paper went on to stress that enormous pressure is being exercised by the American Government on the French authorities to continue the war. According to Associated Press, the U.S. Defence Secretary Wilson again re-emphasised the American demand when he said: "A military victory and not a negotiated peace in Indo-China."

While he was speaking top discussions were going on in Washington. Admiral Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is reported to be strongly in favour of open U.S. intervention. In this he is supported by most of the American active military commanders.

General Hull, Supreme Commander in the Far East, brought

to Washington an offer of Syngman Rhee troops, and American military representatives are discussing the formation of a mixed Asian corps, with troops drawn from Siam, South Korea, the Philippines and from Chiang Kai-shek.

BRITISH, TOO

American experience, however, is that Asian puppet troops are not reliable in such warfare and their intervention at this stage could only be the prelude to the full participation of Americans.

That British, Dominion and other troops may also be demanded by the Americans is indicated by the pretence that the military discussions have drawn in General Hull "in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command." This description was used in a statement by the U.S. Department on February 12.

In other words, the Americans are considering the creation of a Korea in Indo-China. But the key aspect of the Korean war in all its closing stages was the participation of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

SEAL OFF CHINA

This is the nightmare haunting President Eisenhower. The President has tried to assure China that the participation of American air crews, aviation and ground maintenance staffs does not constitute American intervention. At the same time, it is reported that Gen. O'Daniel, commander of American ground forces in the Pacific, who is at present in Washington being briefed on American policy, will inform the French Defence Minister, M. Rene Plevin, that the United States may now be prepared to "send in American

forces to seal the border between China and Indo-China."

Agency messages from Washington indicate that, while the policy questions remain undecided, the Americans will use the coming months to stiffen the French with air power and a naval blockade to enable them to hold out until the rainy season begins in April.

This week the Americans have drawn the British and French naval forces in the Pacific into a joint "naval exercise" off Indo-China and China's territorial waters. This is clearly a threat of international intervention and implicates Britain for the first time directly in the war.

During the rainy season, from April to October, when campaigning is extremely difficult in Indo-China, the United States plans to build up masses of material and to train puppet forces, according to United Press, for "an all-out drive to end the war."

BLOOD AND DOLLARS

At the heart of the French-American crisis is the fact that the "Navarre Plan" has collapsed. This plan was worked out by the Americans and forced France to rush an additional 20,000 European troops to the front, while rapidly building up some 50 battalions of Vietnamese puppets. The Americans supplied the guns—385 million.

But the situation to-day is that the French forces are so hard pressed they are only able to mount a quarter of the strength they were using last November and December for local offensives. In the recent fighting in the Red River Delta they have been throwing in only five to six mobile battalions against over 20 battalions in the operations at the end of last year. The result has been that their units have been seriously mauled. In the opening fortnight of this month they lost 22 positions on the northern perimeter of the Red River Delta area.



SILLY LITTLE TARGET!

THE magnificent response of our readers continues! Another £217 was received this week, bringing the total to £827.

Of the amount mentioned, Johannesburg raised £83 and Cape Town £134. Part of Cape Town's contribution came from the proceeds of a very enjoyable braai...

The group of women supporters who organised the braai will have little respect for Dr. Malan and none at all for Mr. Swart.

Jumble sales, incidentally, are always worth a few pounds to the Freedom Fund. The frequency with which they can be held depends entirely on the amount of jumble that is on hand or can be collected.

KILLING CATS

Just as there are more ways of killing a cat than by drowning it, so there are more ways of raising money than we have yet thought of.

The best idea of all, of course, is for you to send in a donation straight away—and persuade a few friends to do likewise.

Remember that every penny you give helps the fires of freedom to burn a little brighter. Throw more oil on the flames. Our bankers don't mind how big our balance is.

FRED CARNESON.

P.S.—Our office addresses are:—CAPE TOWN: Chames Buildings, 6 Barrack Street.

JOHANNESBURG: 5 Progress Buildings, 154 Commissioner St.

DURBAN: Pembroke Chambers, 472 West Street.

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POST IT TO-DAY!

U.S. AGREES TO MEET CHINA

LONDON.

AS a result of the immense world-wide demand for negotiations for peace, the U.S. has been forced to accept the proposal put forward at the Berlin Foreign Ministers' Conference for a conference with China to discuss peace in Asia.

Despite the fact that only two points of agreement could be found out of a long and vital international agenda, there is no doubt that today the world breathes a little more freely.

Why did Dulles agree to such talks? The answer is given bluntly by the Washington correspondent of the Kemsley Newspapers: "He had no choice."

The "European" army which the U.S. desires has been held up for years now because the French refuse to ratify it. They refuse, naturally, to build up the German Army, which three times in the last 80 years has smashed France.

DIRTY WAR

Now France wants to put an end to the "dirty war" in Indo-China and at the same time to hold off the fatal European army (E.D.C.).

More Messages to Ray Alexander (Continued from page 1)

GEORGE MAEKA, TRADE UNION LEADER

"There is no doubt that the African voters will demonstrate their political maturity to the whole world. They are going to return Ray Alexander," writes Mr. G. P. Maeka, chairman of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions.

"The voters will also register the strongest protest against the dictate of the Government as to who should represent us in Parliament.

"As chairman of the Council of Non-European Trade Unions, I appeal to all African voters to give the correct answer to Swart by returning her with a big majority of votes over all her opponents.

"Forward to freedom in our lifetime!"

Mr. Stephen Dhalimini, chairman of the Natal Textile Workers' Union, said that on behalf of the African workers he could say with confidence that they all felt that Ray Alexander was the one to represent the African people in Parliament.

"SECRETARY, STEEL AND METAL WORKERS' UNION

"Even though we in Natal do not possess the vote, the victory of the Cape Western Africans will be our victory. The victory of Ray Alexander will prove conclusively that the African people are ready for the franchise, for by supporting Ray Alexander they will show that they vote for freedom, democracy, racial harmony and peace.

"Tshisa-Tshisa"

-Sisulu's Warning

JOHANNESBURG.

MR. WALTER SISULU, secretary-general of the African National Congress, publicly denounced the "sinister plans" of the fascists in South Africa, who are building up the picture of an imaginary "Tshisa-Tshisa" (burn-burn) army in South Africa on the lines of the "Mau-Mau" scare.

Speaking at the great Colonial Youth Rally in Alexandra last Sunday, he said:

"It is claimed that this 'army' has formulated plans to burn down property of white people, and chain-letters have been sent to nationalist newspapers and Members of Parliament. It is hoped, through this scare, to unite European public opinion against the Non-Europeans, to demand the declaration of a suppression of all organisations 'state of emergency' and the that show any active opposition to the Nationalist regime.

"I must warn the country against this trap. 'THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS A TSHISA-TSHISA ARMY.

"Either the thing is a complete intervention, or else it is the work of someone in the pay of the enemies of the people, or a misguided lunatic.

"No responsible African would lend himself to such irresponsible adventurism. Our battlefields will not be chosen by our opponents, and our opponents, and our method of struggle, which is based on mass education and activity, will be chosen by us.

"We shall not be misled by this provocation."

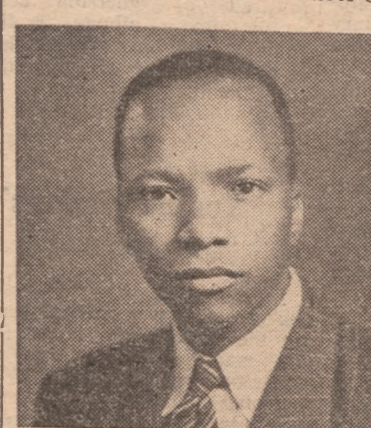
these fundamental needs of man are those who are entitled to the franchise," declared Mr. Selborne Maponya, secretary of the Natal Non-European Iron, Steel and Metal Workers' Union.

WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

From the chairman, secretary and treasurer of the African Women's Association, Mrs. B. Mkize, Miss G. Kuzwayo and Miss R. Shabane respectively, came the following message: "We support Ray Alexander wholeheartedly. We want her in Parliament and no one else."

STUDENT SPORTSMAN

Mr. Reggie Ngobo, law student, president of the South African Bantu Lawn Tennis Union, vice-president of the South African Soccer Federation and executive member of



Mr. George Maeka.

TEXTILE WORKERS' CHAIRMAN

Mr. Stephen Dhalimini, chairman of the Natal Textile Workers' Union, said that on behalf of the African workers he could say with confidence that they all felt that Ray Alexander was the one to represent the African people in Parliament.

SECRETARY, STEEL AND METAL WORKERS' UNION

"Even though we in Natal do not possess the vote, the victory of the Cape Western Africans will be our victory. The victory of Ray Alexander will prove conclusively that the African people are ready for the franchise, for by supporting Ray Alexander they will show that they vote for freedom, democracy, racial harmony and peace. Those who are advanced enough to understand

numerous other local and national sports organisations, said that he was certain that the sports organisations to which he belonged would join him in wishing Ray Alexander success in the forthcoming elections.

INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY

ANGRY ASIA ALSO ABHORS AMERICAN ATOMIC APEMEN

THE rival capitalists of Britain and France defy the U.S. overlord in a manner which would have been inconceivable only a short while ago.

Take India, for example. A glance at the Indian Press to-day shows that the once slumbering feeling of resentment at American imperialist interference in her affairs has burst into the open.



BROKE THE DAM

This development was, of course, inevitable, because U.S. policy comes into conflict with the interests of all its capitalist allies.

The pact came as the end of a desperately twisting U.S. policy. At first the U.S. hoped, when China won her liberation, that Nehru would become their Asian spokesman to replace Chiang.

They worked very hard to achieve this. Enormous financial backing and publicity was given to Ambassador Chester Bowles in his attempt to tie India to the American side.

But the progressive movement in India was far too strong. Eisenhower realised that bribery would not be enough. So he went over to blackmail.

Quarrel the countries did. But the U.S. stepped in and tried to take the fruits that British imperialism had hoarded for itself.

DANGER OF FRIENDSHIP

In April last year there seemed to be a danger for the imperialists that India and Pakistan might settle their differences.

While the talks went on announcements began to appear of U.S. military aid to Pakistan.

Immediately secret U.S.-Pakistan talks, involving bases in exchange for arms, became known, the success of which "could provide Pakistan an offensive punch for a show-down fight with India in the dispute over Kashmir," Overseas News Agency reported.

"Apart from the effect which the aid will have on a hot war, it will bring cold war here at once."

In an editorial on February 1 the semi-official Egyptian paper Al Misri commented on a statement by Neguib that the United States was trying to drive a wedge between India and the Arab countries:

"We must concentrate all our efforts against this American trick before the events take us by surprise. 'We cannot ignore this danger and just let the future take its course. Implementation of this pact will undermine all chances of forming the third bloc with an independent and neutral policy."

"MILITARY CRESCENT"

Unconcerned by this opposition, the U.S. is pushing for a joint pact with Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan. (Herald Tribune, 17.1.) Vice-President Nixon has suggested a "military crescent"; Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Indo-China, For-

mosa and Japan to "close the ring" around the U.S.S.R. and China (Newsweek, January 4).

To force India into line. To keep a sharp eye on Israel. To take united action against the progressive movements of all the pact countries.

To increase the usefulness of Thailand as a supply base for disrupters. To create a huge army of "Asians to fight Asians."

So strong has been the opposition in Pakistan that the shaky Government has been holding widespread secret political trials, and has even taken action against such normally pro-Government newspapers as Dawn and the Evening Star.

The dramatic arrest of the Kashmir Prime Minister, Sheikh Abdullah, last August focused attention on the resistance to American imperialism in this highly strategic area.

At the time of the partition of India, Britain instigated an attack on Kashmir by Pakistan, calculating that this was the most convenient way of ensuring continued British control.

But the people of Kashmir rose against the invaders and, with the help of Indian troops, stopped them. The dispute came to the United Nations, and again the U.S. seized its opportunity to grab the British loot.

Under the guise of a U.N. commission, a large number of American military observers went to Kashmir "to supervise a truce."

But while these agents were busy the Kashmir people were making important gains. Arising from the resistance to the invasion, their mass organisation, the National Conference, came to power.

Sheikh Abdullah and the leaders of the Conference proved, however, to be traitors. They embarked on a policy of repression.

A SHOCK FOR ABDULLAH

After discussions with Adlai Stevenson, leader of the U.S. Democratic Party, on his visit to Kashmir last year Abdullah came out in support of a scheme to subject his country to the U.S.

Under enormous pressure, the National Conference threw Abdullah out of Parliament and put him into gaol.

The new Government, headed by Bakshi Gulam Mohammed, has bluntly warned U.S. "observers" against continued interference, and actually ordered the police to arrest any of them found in places where they have no business to be.

Ceylon was another country to biff the Yanks in the eye. The Ceylon Economic Research Association has just sent me a copy of S. P. Amarasingam's book, "Rice and Rubber," which gives a vivid, detailed account of the struggle that went on in Ceylon between the United States and the people in Ceylon to break away from the economic stranglehold America wanted to impose on this country."

The people won and Ceylon became one of the first countries of South-East Asia to enter into large-scale trade with China, in spite of frenzied and continuing U.S. opposition.

After a long period of comparative quiet, the anti-imperialist movement in Indonesia has increased its strength greatly in recent months.

Writing on that country, The Times correspondent, quoted in the Cape Argus (February 17), admits: "The Communists have gained ground in spite of the mass arrests of two years ago. They dominate the most powerful trades union group, which has about two million members. . . . They control youth organisations. . . . and their announced programme is a popular one, appealing to emotional nationalism and economic discontent."

MIDDLE EAST, TOO

Nor are matters much easier in the Middle East. Iran is under strict martial law, the last opposition newspaper, Shahed, has been suppressed, and many political parties have threatened to boycott the coming elections as necessarily farcical under the control of U.S.-supported dictator Gen. Zahedi.



Miss B. Mkize, chairman of the African Women's Association, addressing the meeting. On her right is the secretary, Miss G. Kuzwayo.

AFRICAN WOMEN WILL NOT CARRY PASSES

STOP THE SWART AMENDMENTS

JOHANNESBURG.

A vigorous campaign has been launched by the Anti-Banning Committee against Mr. Swart's proposed amendments to the Suppression of Communism and Riotous Assemblies Acts.

Hundreds of postcards have been signed and sent to the Minister and other M.P.s by citizens of Johannesburg. The postcard to Swart reads: "I am strongly opposed to the Riotous Assemblies and Suppression of Communism Acts Amendment Bill, which is a further attack on freedom in South Africa, and I urge you to withdraw this Bill immediately."

Signatures to these postcards were collected during the week at tables which were set up by the committee outside theatres and suburban cinemas.

A table was also set up on the City Hall steps on Saturday morning. Infested by the banning mentality, the Assistant Town Clerk came and demanded that the table be moved. It was not. The Town Clerk himself then arrived and repeated the demand. He was invited to sign a postcard. Breathing threats about a Supreme Court action for trespass, he withdrew.

A further stage in the campaign is the calling of two public meetings in Johannesburg last Monday night. The leaflet calling the meetings stated that "prominent banned speakers" would address them.

Port Elizabeth Forms Guardian Co-op.

A well-attended meeting of housewives and workers held at the Rendezvous Hall in Korsten last Monday unanimously decided to form a branch of the Guardian Co-operative Christmas Parcels and Savings Club.

Agents for Port Elizabeth were appointed and a further meeting arranged.

In Syria dictator Shishkly repealed martial law and decided that it was time to "feed democracy to Syrians in small doses and gave his people a U.S.-type Constitution" (Time, February 8). He quickly changed his mind as "Red-led university students battled his police and shouted: 'Down with Shishkly, agent of foreign imperialism!'"

MUTTERING ON THE TIGRIS

In Iraq, the Manchester Guardian reported (7.10): "The gulf between the rulers and the people makes it difficult to obtain public co-operation. . . . The secondary schoolboy who walks along the banks of the Tigris muttering aloud from a text-book is the demonstrator of to-morrow. . . . On the fringe of Baghdad about 40,000 people live in hovels—a constant prey to Communism."

Even in that most backward of countries, Saudi Arabia, when the Aramco oil workers came out on strike last August and the Government clapped the strike leaders into prison, "13,000 of Aramco's 15,000 Native workers walked out in a surprisingly well-organised general strike. . . . Crown Prince (now King) Saud said he

Militant Women's Meeting

ON behalf of the African people of Natal, a telegram has been sent to Senator C. Cowley, instructing him to demand the withdrawal of the Documents Act, the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, the Suppression of Communism Act, the Bantu Education Act, and the amendment to the Industrial Consolidation Act.

The telegram further instructs Senator Cowley, as "representative" of the Natal Africans in Parliament, to demand the extension of the full franchise to all as the only solution to our problems and to ensure peace and progress in South Africa.

This telegram was sent in accordance with a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of over 400 men and women held at the Bantu Social Centre last week.

The meeting was convened by the African Women's Association to discuss the many problems confronting African women to-day.

IDENTITY CARDS

Woman after woman rose to protest against the identity cards which they would have to carry in terms of the Population Registration Act. This identity card, they said, would have the same consequences for them as the passes have had for their men.

The women, supported by the men present, made it clear in speeches and resolutions that they would never carry any type of pass whatsoever, including the so-called identity card.

Instead of the Bantu Education Act the meeting demanded free and compulsory education for all in South Africa. The Bantu Education Act was condemned outright and regarded as an evil piece of legislation designed to keep the African people in a state of backwardness.

COUNTING SHEEP

Speakers said that if the Bantu Education Act were implemented

would ship them back to their villages, where they used to enjoy . . . 7c a day wages" (Time, 2.11). Saud, to divert the attention of his miserable subjects, has suggested sacrificing 10 million of the 50 million Arabs in a crusade to destroy Israel (New York Times, January 10).

And in Israel, as in India, the Government is angry at the arming by the U.S. of her hostile neighbours, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, who are still technically at war with her. While Egypt is shaky as long as she quarrels with British occupation.

WALKING IN THE SUN

The poor old Americans are finding life hard in Europe and Asia.

It isn't so easy for imperialism in South Africa any more either, as this tale shows: A Liberal parliamentary candidate was doing his election rounds, when his car broke down just outside Langa. No petrol. He took out an empty petrol tin and began to walk in the hot sun to a garage. Then he saw a young African boy coming towards him. Calling the boy over, he said: "Piccanin, hamba lapa garage. Fetch petrol. I give big bonsonla."

"No," answered the boy. "I am on my way to a Congress meeting, and I'm just as fatigued as you are."

THE BEND IN THE ROAD

By KATIE HENDRICKS.

Illustrated by L. DE VILLIERS.



"I am sorry I am so dirty. I am sorry."

SYNOPSIS

Unable to settle down in Cape Town after his return from Rhodesia, Robert, Katie Hendricks' brother, drifts between one parent and the other and only works spasmodically. Katie is still living at the convent and longs to leave, but her mother, who wants her to become a teacher, insists that she first completes her Junior Certificate.

"Ja," they agreed doubtfully, as if their meaning had been, "Ja, but not black teachers." They had known coloured teachers, but none as fully coloured as I.

I said, "If I can't be a teacher, then I'll be a nurse."

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"But there are no black nurses."
"There are."

They said scornfully: "About as far as you'll get in a hospital will be to wash the lavatories."

That I had no pretty dancing feet and was no beauty were probably deciding factors in the choice of my career. Not that I was entirely unornamental, for it has been said on various occasions that I have certain attractive qualities; but they were insufficient to offset mother's persistence.

To keep me at school mother promised that I could leave the convent after my Junior Certificate examination, and to encourage me she gave me a birthday party.

She baked a cake at the hotel and asked Aunt Mattie for the use of her dining-room. Many years had passed since that dismal morning when we had quitted Aunt Mattie's house in Bryant Street for the seclusion of the convent. And the passage of years had dimmed the memory of events which had led to the estrangement.

Aunts and uncles were at the party, and I had invited some friends from the convent, although there were not many left. Even Sylvia felt there was no need for further education. I had been desolate when she left and was weighed down by the monotony of convent living as never before.

Robert was no longer staying with mother, and I did not know where to contact him. He did not come to the party, but I should have known that father would turn up.

Aunt Mattie refused to let him into the house, but she brought word back to me that father wished to speak to me.

"Go out and speak to him, otherwise we shall never get any peace. Make him go away," said Aunt Mattie.

Mother was there, and from her set face I could see she was angry that father should have dared to come to the party. But she made no move to stop me as I walked into the little courtyard.

"Where is he?" I asked Mattie who had followed me to see that father kept his distance.

"You know why he has come?" she asked softly, cunningly.

"No, why?"

"Robert has left him and now he wants you to go and look after Naartjie and to live with him. He is in the lane, just around the corner."

Father was no longer the dapper, slim, wiry Manica boy who had left Rhodesia to make his fortune in Cape Town. Years of dissipation had left their mark in the haggard lines about his face. I felt a momentary pang when I saw his dejected stoop and soiled clothes; he who had spent his first salary on clothes to establish his status in the civilised world.

Father grinned a little humbly, "Hullo Katie."

I was anxious to get back to the party and I said coolly, "Hullo father."

"My, what a big girl you are now."

"Pa," I said quickly, "I must hurry back to the party. I can't wait."

"Wait, Katie, wait," father pleaded and laid his hand on my arm to stop me. "I am sorry that I am so dirty. I am sorry."

Father had indeed come down in the world.

"Ja," I said, impatiently.

"You are a big girl now. What are you going to be? Still a teacher?"

"Yes."

"You can be a teacher without going to the convent."

"How?"

"There are ways. But why should you always be shut up in a convent?"

That was precisely what I had been asking myself for months, but I was not going to admit it to father. I remained silent and father mistook this for hesitation.

"Come with me, Katie. You are my daughter, why don't you come and stay at my place? It is not good for a girl to be shut up in a convent."

"No, pa. You have never had a home all these years, where do you suppose that you will get one now?"

"Your mother has no home either."

"She put us in the convent and you would never have done that."

Father said, "You won't come with me because I am a native."

My tolerance of this conversation evaporated. I ignored father's remark but suddenly I was angry.

"Why don't you get that good-for-nothing woman to look after her own baby?"

Father's eyes flashed and his unnaturally modulated tone changed to its normal fortissimo, "If you want to be shut up in a convent, well then stay there. I'm going."

"Yes go," I sneered.

He turned back threateningly, "Don't talk to me like that."

I was walking back into the courtyard.

Father said savagely, "I know what you think."

"Ja," I hurled back.

"You think . . . I am just a bloody kaffir."

For months that conversation rankled bitterly in my mind.

The party was not much of a success and I went back to school anything but encouraged. Yet from mother's point of view the fact that I had gone back to school was the important thing. In the same year I completed my Junior Certificate and was stunned

with the excitement of seeing my name in print in the newspaper as one of the successful candidates. That was a sunny morning, everyone was gay and the future seemed golden.

I spent a short holiday with

Aunt Mattie after the examinations in the old familiar surroundings and it was like Paradise. I awoke as the light crept over the alley walls into the little courtyard.

(To be continued next week)

SISULU REPORTS ON NEW CHINA

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Ray Alexander's Trade Union Column

Workers Must Repudiate This Snivelling Letter



I MAKE no apology for coming back to Schoeman's Bill to replace the I.C. Act. This is the most important matter before the Trade Union Movement now, and it is one of the most important issues before the country.

As I mentioned in my previous notes, the Draft Bill was submitted to a very select group of Trade Unionists, the basis of the choice being apparently Mr. Schoeman's "love and friendship". These favourites were put on a "Ministerial Committee" to deal with the recommendations of the Industrial Legislation Commission. Among them were the Chairman and Secretary of the South African Federation of Trade Unions.

The comments, addressed to the Secretary for Labour, of these special pals of the Minister are being circulated among the unions affiliated to the Federation.

I HAVE A COPY

I have a copy of this letter. It is apparent that Schoeman went to great pains to get the approval of these trade union chiefs. They, together with the employers' representatives on the Ministerial Committee, were given the opportunity to read the preliminary draft and express an opinion on it. Another draft was then prepared and circulated to the chosen few.

There has been widespread criticism of the second draft, but I do not know if it is going to be revised once again before submission to Parliament.

This letter sent to Schoeman by his pals which I am going to discuss is a comment on the second draft. In the letter the "big fish" of the Federation make it quite clear that they will swallow Apartheid.

"We are prepared," they say, "to support the proposal that 'mixed' unions shall establish separate racial branches, with separate meetings of such branches, provided such is done on the request from at least one third of the members of the racial group concerned."

These people who are fond of accusing trade unionists like myself of being "Russian dictators" are quite prepared to allow a minority of "one third of the members of the racial group concerned" to decide what the majority should do.

As regards the plea for a "reasonable measure of representation" the letter must be read together with clause 9 (4) (a), Page 27, which provides:

If membership of a registered trade union is open to persons of more than one race, the constitution of such union shall provide—

- (i) for the establishment of separate branches according to race;
- (ii) that separate meetings shall be held for the separate branches; and
- (iii) that the members of any executive or similar committee of the union shall be white persons.

ARROGANT, PRESUMPTUOUS PETTY-DICTATOR

Isn't this a scandalous provision? What contempt it shows for our trade union movement, that an arrogant, presumptuous petty-dictator like Schoeman should dare to tell our Coloured workers with generations of trade union experience behind them that they may not sit on the Executive Committee of our unions, in which they form in some cases, 70% and 80% of the membership!

What are the thousands of Coloured and Indian Workers of the Garment, Building, Furniture

and Typographical Unions to say to the jackals in the Federation who pretend to oppose this racialistic clause, but who are quick to add that "if the Minister insists upon some such provision we consent that it should be modified in such a manner as not to deprive the non-European members of any 'mixed' union of a reasonable measure of representation on their respective governing committees."

"If the Minister insists"! If the Federation objects, its duty is to fight this Bill tooth and nail and not to surrender in advance as it has done in this letter.

And, may one ask, what is "reasonable representation"? For them to elect one-quarter, one-third, one-half or five-eighths of the Executive? Or does the Federation think a single Non-European representative is "reasonable".

NO GUTS NOR HEART

Readers should bear in mind that the Federation includes some of our largest so-called mixed unions, such as the Furniture, Typos, and Building Unions. One would think that the leaders of such organisations would have the interests of all the members at heart, but not they. They have no guts, nor heart.

Clause 77 of the Bill says, in effect, that the Minister may exclude all Non-Europeans from any undertaking, industry, trade or occupation at any time and anywhere.

With usual hypocrisy, the Draft Bill pretends that this power is to be used to safeguard all racial groups, by stating that the Minister may act whenever he "deems it expedient in order to safeguard

the economic welfare of employers of any race".

These Federation leaders claim to represent many thousands of Coloured workers and have the audacity to complain that this clause does not go far enough in "protecting" European standards of wages and working conditions.

Their complaint is that the words "to safeguard the welfare of ANY race (their emphasis) would in our opinion be dangerous to European standards in the hands of a Minister or Government with a different outlook on the question of the employment of Non-European skilled and semi-skilled work".

Nothing in this whole letter indicates that they care one jot about the standards of the Coloured and Indian members of the Unions affiliated to the Federation.

There is much more in the letter that I would like to discuss even at the expense of my blood pressure but there is no space. I can only say this, that if the member unions of the Federation do not repudiate the views set out in the letter circulated among the affiliated unions, they too are betraying their people and their class.

Isolate and expose the government stooges in the trade union movement. Mobilise the whole of the working class, African, Coloured, Indian and European, in one great united front against the introduction of this Bill!!

FIGHT THESE BILLS! — A.N.C.

JOHANNESBURG.

"THE present session of Parliament is being devoted mainly to an attempt on the part of the Government to consolidate its fascist power by legislative means," declares a statement issued last week by the African National Congress. The statement continues:

There are a number of measures before Parliament calculated to achieve this end. Among them there are the Amendments to the Suppression of Communism Act, Riotous Assemblies Act, Native (Urban Areas) Consolidated Act and the Industrial Conciliation Act.

The application of the Suppression of Communism Act since its introduction has shown clearly that it is designed to crush all opposition to the Nationalist Party. That in fact it is little concerned with Communism as such. The campaign for the Defiance of Unjust Laws was declared Communistic in the judgements of both the Supreme Court and in the Appellate Division. Ministers of religion and other non-communist people were deprived of their freedom of speech, assembly, movement and even of their means of livelihood.

The Riotous Assemblies Act has been used for the same purposes.

NAZI TECHNIQUE

The Amendments to the Industrial Conciliation Act, following immediately after the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, is actually aimed at crushing the Trade Union Movement and the establishing of Government controlled unions. Unions which will serve the interests of those in power and not those of the workers.

The contents of this measure will remove any lingering illusions as to the nature of the Nationalist Party's

programme. It is the programme and techniques of the German Nazis adapted to South African conditions.

The amendments to the Natives (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act will bring untold misery to thousands of Africans. These amendments include measures for the forcible expropriation of people's land and their removal to the bare veld, the deportation of thousands of people whose coming to the Union was perfectly legal, the creation of so-called youth camps for supplying cheap labour to the farmers. This measure has as its main aim the supply of Native labour to the European farms. It is an attempt to solve the shortage of farm labour.

The African National Congress, which has been growing from strength to strength, despite all measures that have been promulgated to crush it, including the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the so-called Public Safety Act, will not be weakened, will not retreat, but will deliver blow for blow. What can we still fear? What is left for us to enjoy? What will the future of our children be unless we sacrifice all and come up full force to oppose humiliation and oppression? We must again appeal to all democrats to regard none of these measures as minor, but to regard them all as of major importance and all to be blows against the already limited civil liberties of individuals and groups in South Africa.

'INTEGRATION'— THE LAST SIGH OF A DISINTEGRATING JELLYFISH

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent

THE United Party, in its sixth year out of office, is a classic example of how weak and corrupt a political party can become if it caters only for the dominant section of the population. The United Party is the party of South Africa's White capitalists. It is unable to turn to the masses of the people for strength and inspiration in its fight with the Nationalists. Therefore, it is decomposing—like a dead jelly-fish.

It is reaching the heights of futility this session. It cuts a comic figure with its antics in Parliament. Now it is suddenly all agog because Mr. Strauss has said that some time, maybe, perhaps, the party will have to make a "substantial move forward." As a matter of fact, Mr. Strauss didn't even say this. He merely quoted General Smuts as once having said it. We all know what General Smuts meant by "substantial moves forward." One of his last "moves forward" before his slothful, arrogant party was beaten by the Nationalists in 1948 was the Ghetto Act.

Examine the events that have led to the United Party bursting out in Parliament with wild promises of a better colour policy. Professor Fourie, an economist from the Free State, set the ball rolling. He said that the Africans had come to the towns to stay; that this was a good thing, and that the Africans would have to be given some political rights because they possessed some economic power.

KINDERGARTEN LECTURE

In a normal Parliament—a Parliament of the people—the members would have asked Professor Fourie whether he thought he was lecturing to a kindergarten class. But in our wonderful South African Parliament Professor Fourie's statement was an epoch-making event! What a commentary on the United Party. It is in a state of such miserable decay that its system is rudely shocked by statements that the Africans have come to the cities to remain there—something that anyone can see merely by walking in the street.

What exactly did Mr. Strauss say? He declared that the United Party would resurrect the Native Representative Council and give it "real authority." What does Mr. Strauss mean by "real authority"? No one knows. Then Mr. Strauss said that he was dissatisfied with "certain features" of the Hertzog "settlement" of 1936. What features? No one knows. What will he put in its place? No one knows. Mr. Strauss hinted he would like to see the Union Congress of the United Party make a "substantial move forward." What "forward moves"? No one knows.

And that is what all the fuss is about. A few more committees are at work looking into the United Party's Non-European policy, and Mr. Strauss will submit their reports to the Union Congress. If Mr. Strauss had said that the committees were looking for the United Party's Non-European

policy he might have sounded more convincing.

Just how ridiculous can a political party become? Surely the United Party has reached the peak of inanity. Must we believe, once again, that a brave new policy is being prepared after all and will be produced at the Union Congress? Rubbish.

"EVEN SUBMISSIVE"

Mr. Strauss likes the Africans to work in the cities because, he says, they are "co-operative, even submissive." Mr. Oppenheimer wants some of them to settle with their families in mining compounds because they will then become more skilled, the mines will become more mechanised, working costs can be reduced—and Mr. Oppenheimer can make more money. Are these the men who will frame a progressive new colour policy for that sick old crew known as the United Party?

The whole thing is absurd. The United Party will never make a "substantial move forward." It will instead make several substantial moves backward. It can move forward only if it joins hands with the mass of the people. Its choice is between the workers and the Nationalists. It would like to beat the Nationalists and drive around once more in those gleaming Ministerial cars that never travel at a normal speed along De Waal Drive. But if it has to choose between the workers and the Nationalists it will choose the Nats.

If there are people in the United Party (the "liberals" of whom we hear so much but see so little) who occasionally have a tiny twinge of conscience, we would advise them to be realistic. They are bluffing no one by pretending that to-morrow—for ever to-morrow—the United Party will change its views. A leopard never changes its spots—least of all a dead one!

FRANCHISE PLANS DISCUSSED

"Like the Liberal Party, the Labour Party falls into the trap of trying to reconcile the irreconcilables: democracy and White supremacy," says an editorial in the discussion magazine Liberation, referring to the recent policy statement on the Non-European franchise issued by the S.A. Labour Party. Yet, says the editorial, the statement "contains many refreshing and hopeful features," and it quotes the admission that the universal franchise must be accepted "as a matter of principle" and that the party is opposed to any diminution or curtailment of existing franchise rights. Though it is an independent magazine without organisational affiliations, Liberation frequently reflects the opinion of leading elements in the African National Congress, and the article is interesting as being the first analysis from the Left of the Labour Party's new policy.

"The real issue . . . is not whether a voter should have a Labour Party Standard V qualification or a Liberal Party Standard VI one," concludes the comment, but whether any sort of democratic rights at all can survive the onslaughts of the power-drunk Nationalists." It urges that the Labour and Liberal leaders should participate in the Congress campaign for a broad people's convention to draw up a freedom charter.

Other articles include a summary by Mr. Walter Sisulu of his conclusions about China and a review by A. O'Dowd of "The Bend in the Road," currently running as a serial in Advance.

ADVANCE WILL PRINT NEXT WEEK A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIVE (URBAN AREAS) CONSOLIDATION ACT, BY A LEADING AUTHORITY ON NATIVE LAW.

SPORTS PARADE

FISTICUFFS AND FISHING

by Bert Williams

The Man in the Street

No. 13

SOUTH AFRICAN boxing this year has been blessed with a plethora of talent, coupled with a great amount of activity.

Just as in America, this sport has appealed mostly to people of African origin, and by now its following has been considerably swelled as a direct result of several prominent factors.

Firstly, in 1952 the non-White boxing world was made to sit up when a comparative unknown, Slumber David Gogtya, startled the White boxing world by being the first man in the world to floor the then world bantamweight champion, Vic Toweel, for one full minute during a sparring session. This achievement seemed all the more astonishing when it was disclosed that Slumber did it with 16 oz. "pillows."

Eric Shore, the well-known boxing critic, has stated that Toweel's downfall was due to that first knock-down. Whether it affected him psychologically or just physically is a matter for discussion.

FIRST EMPIRE TITLE

Then, in 1952 again, South Africa's modest and dynamic little Zulu, Jacob N'tuli, brought to the Non-Whites their first Empire title.

Coupled, these two factors acted as a terrific impetus to the game in this country.

The manly art of fisticuffs gained in popularity, with the result that 1953 was quite a busy year for the trade.

More and more pugs, saw the wisdom of campaigning overseas, and at one stage there were seven boxers tossing leather in the lands across the seas.

ASTUTE MANAGER

In Britain Alby Tissong, Leslie McKenzie, Jake Tuli and Johnny Mahlongu tried out their capabilities, whilst way down under three lesser-known fighters, amongst them being the now famous Philip Lekwete, alias Kid Dynamite, tried to keep themselves busy.

Alby won most fights, and he soon ran out of opposition in the feather division, with the result that he had to campaign amongst the light-weights. Feather-weight champion Roy Ankarah liked the Empire too much to enter the ring with our Alby, and he even turned down the offer of £1,000 sidestake.

Benny Singh was playing his cards well with his ace of a fighter, tough Leslie McKenzie,

when suddenly something happened which resulted in Leslie deciding to return home. Benny, the astute manager he is, could easily have persuaded fellow South African Empire welter-weight champion Gerald Dreyer to defend his title against his charge.

Instead Les took the next boat home, where he dropped another bombshell—he retired, stating that boxing was a mug's game.

Another fighter who was also under the care of Benny was national light-weight champion Johnny Mahlongu, alias the Congo Kid. The Kid put up some good fights overseas, but couldn't make the grade of the top-notchers. It is doubtful whether he could have beaten feather-weight Alby Tissong.

"CURRY POT?"

In Natal a weekly newspaper's angling notes chooses to refer to Indian anglers as "curry pot" fishermen. In the Cape the newspapers are not even aware of the presence of Indian anglers, although they deserve plenty of attention. Take tall, aristocratic-looking, debonair Chin K. Govender for instance, proprietor of the well-known Govender's Modern Hotel. A successful business man, Mr. Govender's wife believes that he would have been a greater success if he had devoted a little more of his time to business than fishing. But fishing is in this man's blood, as it is in the blood of every Govender.

Govenders are a caste who are noted for their ability both as anglers and big-time fishermen. It is a popular saying that only Govenders eat crabs. Many of Durban's big fishing villages, like Fynnland, for instance, are populated by Govender clans who specialise in shad fishing. This is no fisherman's story—Chin Govender, who belongs to the Union Angling Club in Cape Town, has landed 39 Cape Salmon off the Rooi Els coast within 45 days. The average weight was 151 lb. His record was 361 lb. This, of course, is in addition to a large number of Red Stumpnose and umpteen other varieties.

A RECORD

I am putting Govender's catch as a record. I don't honestly think that any White or Non-White can possibly come anywhere near it unless, of course, the angling correspondents of the Argus or Times have on record bigger achievements. Philemon Roos is among Cape Town's outstanding Coloured anglers. He has landed some very big ones, too. So have Dan Pillay and Jack Govender. Fishing is very good at Rooi Els at this time of the year... these anglers describe it as a fisherman's paradise.

T.T. AND P.T.

E. H. Ismail, big man in the table tennis and physical culture worlds, tells me that I must refer to the national table tennis body as the board and not the federation. He also informs me that another one of the centres affiliated to the board is Eastern Province. He says the Natal body is known as the Natal Table Tennis Union.

Ismail also sends me some physical culture news. The Natal Amateur Physical Culture and Weight-lifting Association held their 11th annual general meeting in the M. K. Gandhi Library recently. The following were among the officials elected:—President, E. H. Ismail (re-elected for the fifth term); secretary, R. D. Naidu (re-elected for third term); treasurer, A. Jumbo Naidoo; hon. auditor, J. M. Moodley.



MR. JOSEPH PUNGULA is literally a man in the street — for the past seven years he has been employed by the Johannesburg City Council to keep its streets clean. The Council does not pay him very well for his arduous job. He gets £2 a week all in; and out of that he has to buy food and send money home to his parents in Natal, for like most Africans in that part of the world they find it impossible to keep body and soul together out of what they get on the land. He started seven years ago, he says, at a wage of £1 16s. 0d. a week. Since then the prices of everything have gone up about double, so he is really getting less than when he started. "I have got used to Johannesburg now," he said. "I did not like it at first. Even now I would far rather live in the countryside, but it is not possible to earn a living at home. I would never stay in this city if we had enough land to live on."

Mr. Pungula does not speak English, nor can he read. He works so hard, he says, and is so tired out when he gets to the compound where he lives, that he has little time for conversation or relaxation.

He does not know anything about the Government. He has never heard of the African National Congress or the trade unions.

All the same, he has his opinions about what should be done to make South Africa a better place.

"The people should have more land," he says. "All workers should get more wages."

As usually happens when the Advance photographer and reporter arrive to interview a man in the street, a big crowd gathered around to listen to the interview. When Mr. Pungula confessed his ignorance of politics, many of the Africans listening whistled in astonishment and laughed.

"Don't laugh!" said a van driver, who'd been listening. "We must teach people like this not laugh at them."

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| 1 Tin (11 oz.) Sausages | 1 lb. Coffee |
| 1 Tin Baked Beans (Large) | 2 Bottles Exa Cold Drink |
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| 1 Tin (2 lb.) Canned Peaches | 1 Bottle Tomato Sauce (Medium) |
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| 8 lbs. No. 1 Sugar | 2 lbs. Fine Salt |
| 5 lbs. Government Sugar | 1 lb. Tea |
| 1 Tin Pilchards in Tomato | ½ lb. Coffee |
| 1 Tin (12 oz.) Corned Beef | 1 Bottle Exa Cold Drink |
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